"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

RYABCHINKOV, Aleksey Vasil'yevich; VELEMITSINA, Valeriya Ivanovna; VISHENKOV, S.A., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent

[Hardening and protection of parts against corrosion by the chemical nickel coating method] Uprochnenie i zashchita ot korrozii detalei metodom khimicheskogo nikelirovaniia. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 127 p. (MIRA 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VELEMINSKY, J; MIREJOVSKA, E.

1. Second Internal Department and Central Laboratory of the City Hospital (II. vnitrni oddeleni a ustredni laborator Mestske nemocnice), Ostrava; 2. MUNZ (MUNZ), Ostrava

Prague, Vnitrni Lekarstvi, No 9, 1964, pp 871-874

"The Metabolism of Lipides in Obesity. III. Effect of Fat Ingestion on Esterified Fatty Acids, β -Lipoproteins and Ketone Bodies of Blood."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

S/129/60/000/011/009/016
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Ryabchenkov, A.V., Doctor of Chemical Sciences Professor and Velemitsina, V. I., Engineer

TITLE: Protection of Pearlitic Steels Against High Temperature Gas Corrosion

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No.11, pp.39-42

TEXT: The authors investigated chemical nickel plating of the refractory steel 15ХМФКР (15KhMFKR) of the following composition: 0.15% C, 0.21% Si, 0.48% Mn, 1% Cr, 1.1% Mo, 1.4% Co, 0.3% V, 0.006% B, 0.02% S, 0.03% P. After washing in benzine, degreasing with Vienna lime and etching in a 50% hydrochloric acid solution, the specimens were subjected to chemical nickel plating at 90 to 92°C in a solution containing 21 g/litre of nickel chloride, 24 g/litre sodium hypophosphate, 10 g/litre sodium acetate, pH = 4.8-5.3. The plating solution was renewed every hour. Chemical analysis showed that the deposited layer contained 7.5 to 9% P. To obtain a high bond strength between the coating and the steel and to improve its mechanical properties, the specimens were heat treated at 400°C for 1 hour. The coatings remained fully

Card 1/3

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S/129/60/000/011/009/016
E073/E535

Protection of Pearlitic Steels Against High Temperature Gas Corrosion

conserved without any traces of failure or cracking after 90° bending of the specimen. Investigation of the corrosion stability was carried out in air and super-heated steam at 650°C for 1000 hrs, with intermediate removal of the specimens after 50, 100, 200 and 500 hours. The following conclusions are arrived at:

1) No structure was revealed in the coating layer prior to heat treatment.

2) After heat treatment a layering of the coating was observed, which is attributed to the periodic nature of the deposition of the coating.

3) After tests involving holding the specimens at 650°C in steam and in air, the structure of the layer consisted of a solid solution of P in nickel with inclusions of particles of the excess phase Ni_3P, which with increasing temperature or increasing holding time at the given temperature becomes less disperse.

4) After holding for 1000 hours at 650°C, the coatings maintained a relatively high hardness (H_{μ} = 728) below the oxide film and, therefore, this type of plating is promising for components which are exposed to friction under normal and elevated temperatures.

Card 2/3

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S/129/60/000/011/009/016
E073/E535

Protection of Pearlitic Steels Against High Temperature Gas Corrosion

5) A Ni-P coating of a thickness of 30-50 μ ensures stable protection against gas corrosion of low alloy high strength pearlitic steels which operate in air and in super-heated steam at temperatures up to 650°C.
6) As a result of oxidation, an oxide film of extremely high hardness forms on the surface of chemically nickel plated specimens, particularly as a result of exposure to super-heated steam. Therefore, this type of coating is especially suitable for components subjected to friction and, in the first instance, for steam turbine fittings. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

ACC NR: AM6008491 Monograph UR/

Ryabchenkov, Alekšey Vasil'yevich; Velemitsina, Valeriya Ivanovna

Hardening and protecting parts against corrosion by the nickel plating method (Uprocheniye i zashchita ot korrozii detaley metodom khimicheskogo nikelirovaniya) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 65. 0127 p. illus., biblio. 4,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: anticorrosion agent, heat resistant material, nickel plating, surface hardening, austenitic steel, carbon steel, pearlitic steel, steam turbine

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book describes the surface hardening and protection of parts from corrosion in power equipment and other types of equipment by nickel plating. Also shown is the techniques of applying nickel-phosphorus coatings to heat resistant pearlitic and fire-resistant austenitic steel. The book discusses structural stability, protection and hardening properties of the surface under high temperatures. Results are given from tests made of parts with nickel-phosphorus surfaces as well as an experiment for industries use of this nickel plating method. The book is recommended for workers in industrial laboratories, technicians and assistants in the field of anticorrosion technology and surface hardening of machine parts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

Introduction--3

Card 1/2 UDC:621.793.3:620.197

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

ACC NR: AM6008491

Ch. I. General introduction to the process of nickel plating and its characteristics —5
Ch. II. Nickel plating of fire resistant pearlite steels—23
Ch. III. Protective properties of nickel-phosphorus surfaces under high pressure—36
Ch. IV. Effect of nickel-phosphorus surfaces on the durability property of steel—67
Ch. V. Nickel plating of nickel-chromium austenitic steels—91
Ch. VI. Nickel plating of inner surface of pipes made from carbon steel—99
Ch. VII. Improving the applied stability of parts in power equipment by nickel plating—109
Ch. VIII. Experiment using the nickel plating method for parts of steam turbine equipment—114
Conclusion—124
Bibliography—125

SUB CODE: 13, 11 SUBM DATE: 080ct65/ ORIG REF: 025/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VISHENKOV, S.A.; VELEMITSINA, V.I.

Hardening machine part surfaces by chemical nickel plating.
Trudy Sem.po kach.poverkh. no.5:146-155 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(Nickel plating)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

L 10529-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 ASD(m)-3/RAEM(t) MJW/
ACCESSION NR: A[illegible] S/0129/64/000/004/0021/0024

AUTHOR Ryabchenkov, A. V.; Velemitsina, V. I.

TITLE: Nickel plating chromium nickel austenitic steel

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 4, 1964, 21-24 and insert facing p. 41

TOPIC TAGS: pearlitic steel, austenitic steel, chrome plating, thermodiffusing plating, oxide film [illegible] diffusion layer, metal wearability

ABSTRACT: Pearlitic steel is unsuitable for the production of steam turbine parts working at 580-600 F and more [illegible] steel is also unsuitable for that purpose because of its poor wearability. These considerations prompted the development of a chemical method of nickel-plating high-alloy chrome nickel austenitic steel (Kh18N9T and KhN35VT). But this type of steel is usually co- [illegible] adhesion [illegible] chemical etching methods were used to remove the oxide films but none of them

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

L 10529-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4030664

produced the desired results. Satisfactory results were finally achieved in the case of the mentioned steel samples by (i) washing them in gasoline; (ii) electrochemical degreasing in a standard alkaline solution at 70C for 5-7 min.; (iii) washing them in hot and cold water; (iv) cathode processing in a 20-25% solution of caustic soda at 70-80C for 5-6 minutes until an even thin brown layer appears, and a number of other methods. A study of the increased hardness produced by the nickel plating process justifies its recommendation for the improvement of the wearability of austenitic steel. Our new nickel-plating process is now used at the Vendikovskiy plant in the production of important parts for [illegible] which must be highly wear resistant and scratchproof. The chemical [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASh (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya) (Central Scientific Research Institute for Technology and Mechanical Engineering)

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

S/137/62/000/006/142/163
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Vishenkov, S. A., Velemitsina, V. I.

TITLE: Strengthening of the surface of machine parts by the method of chemical nickel plating

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 94 - 95, abstract 6I599 (V sb. "Kachestvo poverkhnosti detaley mashin. Sb. 5", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 146 - 155)

TEXT: The coatings were applied on the parts in an acidic solution of the composition (in g/l): $NiCl_2$ 21, Na-hypophosphite 24, Na-acetate 10, pH 5.0 - 5.3, temperature of the bath 90 - 92°C, or in an alkaline solution of the composition (in g/l): $NiCl_2$ 21, Na-hypophosphite 24, NH_4Cl 30, Na-citrate 45 and 25% solution of ammonia 50 - 60 ml/l; pH 8.3 - 8.5, temperature of the bath 85 - 88°C. Coatings obtained from the acidic solution contained 5% P, and from the alkaline solution 9% P. The coatings were tested on resistance to wear, antifriction properties, resistance to galling, and resistance to gas corrosion at high temperatures. Chemical nickel plating yields coatings which strengthen considerably

Card 1/2

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S/137/62/000/006/142/163
A057/A101

Strengthening of...

steel and Al-articles. The life of the articles increases 2-3 times. Ni-P-coatings can be applied to articles of any shape.

Ye. Layner

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

RYABCHENKOV, A.V., doktor khim.nauk prof.; YELEMITSINA, V.I., inzh.

Protection of pearlitic steels from high temperature gaseous corrosion. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 11:39-42 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.
(Steel--Corrosion) (Metal cladding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VERIFIED

2

L 42065-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m)...RWH/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010917 UR/0286/65/000/007/0103/0103

22

AUTHORS: Bakhmann, R.; Krans, U.; Roytur, Kh.; Shvakhula, O.; Varneke, D.; Veland, V.; Wolf, F.

B

TITLE: A method for obtaining anionites. Class 39, No. 169785/5

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 103

TOPIC TAGS: anionite, monomer, polymer, vinyl, copolymerization, copolymer solubility, alkyl, organic solvent, amination

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining anionites by copolymerization of one or several monovinyl aromatic substances with one or several bonding agents. This is followed by introducing a haloid alkyl and by amination during which copolymerization is conducted in the medium of organic solvents in which monomers are soluble, while polymers are practically insoluble. To increase the thermal stability of the strong sorbents, the solvents are added in the amounts of 0.25-10% by weight of the monomers.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

L 42064-65 EWT(m)/EWG(m) RWH/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010918 UR/0286/65/000/007/0103/0103

AUTHORS: Bakhmann, R.; Kraus, U.; Royter, Kh.; Shvakhula, G.; Varneke, D.; Velond, V.; Vol'f, F. 14 B

TITLE: A method for obtaining sulfocationites. Class 39, No. 169786

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 103

TOPIC TAGS: sulfocationite, polymer, monomer, sulfonation, vinyl, epoxy, initiator, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining sulfocationites by sulfonating a copolymer of one or several monovinyl aromatic compounds with one or several bonding agents containing vinyl or epoxy groups. The copolymerization is conducted in the presence of initiators in the medium of an organic solvent. To obtain mechanically strong sorbents, the organic solvent is added during polymerization in the amount of 0.25-5% by weight of the monomers.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 dmc

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VALENETS, I., podpolkovnik.

Evaluating fire from small arms. Voen. vest. 37 no.1:60-63 Ja '58.
(Shooting, Military) (MIRA 11:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENETS, I., podpolkovnik.

"Cap" device for night firing. Voen. vest. 37 no.3:69-70 Mr '58.
(Firearms--Sights) (MIRA 11:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELMETS, I., gvardii podpolkovnik

How to improve fire training. Voen. vest. 39 no.9:72-74 S '59.
(MIRA 12:12)
(Shooting, Military)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELEHETS, I., podpolkovnik

Rifle company of the second echelon in attack. Voen. vest. 38 no. 8:26-30 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Infantry drill and tactics)
(Attack and defense(Military science))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENITS, I., podpolkovnik

Rifle platoon in bivouac security. Voen. vest. 39 no. 1:21-26 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Guard duty)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENETS, L.

Heroic decade. Inform.biul.VDNKH no.11:22-26 N '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELIINKINA, Kh.L., doktor med. nauk

"Problems in hygiene for preschool children" by S.K.Kunin. Reviewed by Kh.L.Vilenkina. Gig. i san. 22 no.9:89-90 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE) (KUNIN, S.K.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

S/081/61/000/019/025/085
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Miroshnichenko, L. A., Veleshina, T. A.

TITLE: Selenium and tellurium in the polymetallic deposits of Central Kazakhstan

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 92 - 93, abstract 19G97 (Vestn. AN KazSSR, no. 1, 1961, 15 - 21)

TEXT: The principal accumulation of Se and Te is observed in formations of skarn deposits with Pb-Zn, Cu, and Bi mineralization. Rare and small amounts of Se and Te occur in the skarn, quartz vein, baryte, and metasomatic Pb and Pb-Zn formations. As to the epoch of their origin, the polymetallic formations enriched with Se and Te belong to the early and late Variscian metallogenetic epochs. Major Se and Te concentrations could not be established so far in the polymetallic deposits of the Caledonian. All deposits of Central Kazakhstan having higher selenium and tellurium contents are situated in the ore deposits of Akchagyl, Karagayly, Batystau, Berkarin. The principal collector mineral for Se and Te proves to be the galenite of skarn deposits (for Akchagyl:

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

S/081/61/000/019/025/085
B101/B144

Selenium and tellurium...

Se 0.013, Te 0.034%). Se and Te rarely occur in sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and are altogether absent in pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. Major Se and Te contents were established in galenite of quartz vein greisen quartz-baryte-gold ore formations (Se 0.01 - 0.02, Te 0.007 - 0.004%). In galenite of gold ore deposits the ratio Te : Se is 4 : 1, in rare metal deposits Se : Te is 2.5 : 1. In the majority of galenite samples from all deposits, Se>Te. The average ratio Se : Te is 1 : 2. The higher concentration of Se and Te in sulfites, and particularly in galenite, is explained by the presence of microinclusions of compounds formed by these elements with Bi (predominantly in case of Te) and with Ag (in case of Se). Isomorphism with S plays an insignificant role. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELEN'KIY, L.I.; DULITSKAYA, R.A.; YEYGES, Ye.G.

Correlation between tensile strength and the angle of inclination of the macromolecular chains in cotton fibers. Khim. i Fiz.-Khim. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniy, Doklady 7-oy Konf. Vysokomolekul. Soedineniyam '52, 250-4. (CA 47 no.18:9609 '53) (MLRA 5:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VEKLENKO, V., master

New materials and products. Stroitel' no.3:19-20 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:6)
(Building materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

RJ AM

VELENOVSKÝ (J.). **Novitates mycologicae novissimae.** [The latest new mycological finds.]—Botanical Society of Czechoslovakia, Prague, 158 pp., 1 pl., 1947.

This contribution (Volume IV of 'Opera Botanica Čechica') to the study of Czechoslovakian Discomycetes (60 pp.) and Basidiomycetes, chiefly Agaricaceae (74 pp.) and a few Polyporaceae, Clavariaceae, and Gasteromycetes, comprises Latin descriptions of genera and species, several of the former and a very large number of the latter being new.

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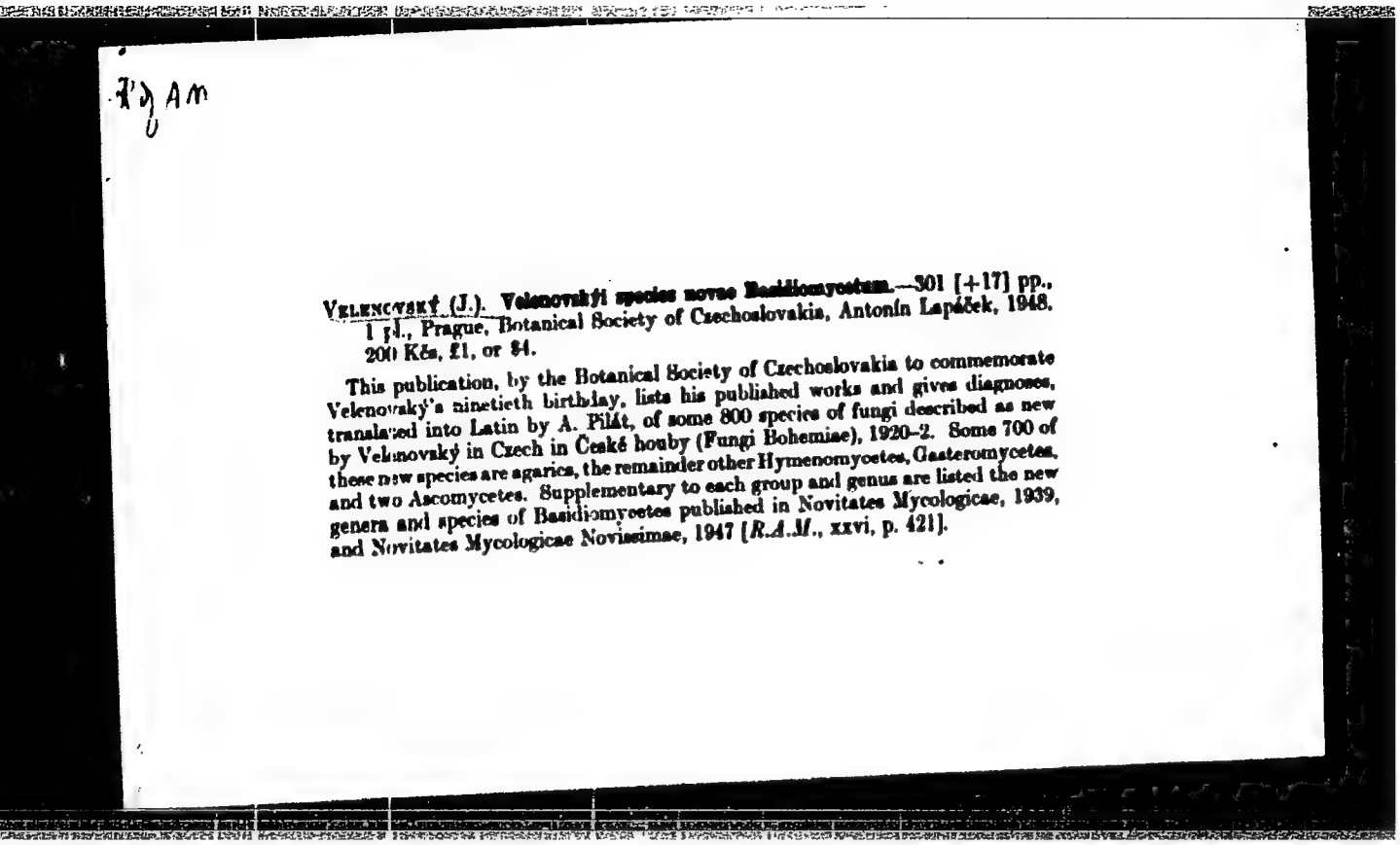

VELENOVSKÝ (J.). **Velenovskýi species novae Basidiomycetum.**—301 [+17] pp., 1 pl., Prague, Botanical Society of Czechoslovakia, Antonín Lapáček, 1948. 200 Kčs, £1, or $4.

This publication, by the Botanical Society of Czechoslovakia to commemorate Velenovský's ninetieth birthday, lists his published works and gives diagnoses, translated into Latin by A. Pilát, of some 800 species of fungi described as new by Velenovský in Czech in České houby (Fungi Bohemiae), 1920–2. Some 700 of these new species are agarics, the remainder other Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, and two Ascomycetes. Supplementary to each group and genus are listed the new genera and species of Basidiomycetes published in Novitates Mycologicae, 1939, and Novitates Mycologicae Novissimae, 1947 [*R.A.M.*, xxvi, p. 421].

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENOVSKY, J.E.

VELENOVSKY, Josef. Velenovskyi species novae basidiomycetum quas in opere "Ceske houby" (Fungi Bohemiae), annis 1920-22 in lingua bohemica edito, descripsit. In linguam latinam traduxit A. Pilat. Prague, Societas botanica cechoslovaca, 1944. 301, (15) p. (Opera botanica cechica, v. 6) (Velenovsky's new species of basidiomycetes described in his work Ceske houby (Fungi of Bohemia), which was published in Czech in 1920-22. In Latin. Tr. from the Czech. Front. (port))

NcU Not in DLC
VELENOVSKY, JOSEF
SCIENCE
Czechoslovakia

Sou: East European Accession, V.1,6, No. 5, May 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENSKIY, G.S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.9/8 Physiology,etc. Aug56

3634. VELENSKI G.S. Lab. of Physiol. of Digestion; Dept. of gen. Physiol., Inst. of exp. Med. AMN, SSSR, Leningrad. *Physiological mechanism of cortical regulation of the peripheral blood composition (Russian text) FIZIOL.Z. 1955, 41/6 (765-770) Illus. 2

Subcutaneous injection of nucleic acid produced in dogs a diphasic volume change of the subcutaneously-implanted spleen, plethysmographically recorded, which was paralleled by a diphasic change in the blood composition: an initial decrease of leucocytes and thrombocytes was followed by an increase. On this basis, a conditioned reflex was obtained to an acoustic stimulus (metronome beat at 60/min.) preceding the unconditioned stimulus (injection of nucleic acid) by 30 sec. A differential inhibition was obtained to a higher rate of metronome beats (120/min.). It is concluded that the cerebral cortex plays an important part in the regulation of spleen activity and the composition of the peripheral blood.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENSKIY, L.

VELENSKII, Ladislav.

People ensure victory. Vsen.prof.dvizh. no.12:29-31 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

(Czechoslovakia--Efficiency, Industrial) (Efficiency, Industrial--Czechoslovakia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENTOVA, VLASTA

KOJANOVSKA, Kveta; TEICHMANN, Vladimir; KRALOVA, Libuse; MANDAKOVA, Tamara; VELENTOVA, Vlasta

The influence of mechanical stimulation of the stomach on the bile ducts. Sborn. lek. 60 no.2:50-59 Feb 58.

1. II. interni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university Karlovy v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. Frantisek Herles. K. J. II. interni klinika, U nemocnice 2, Praha 2.

(STOMACH, physiology
mechanical stimulation, eff. on bile ducts (Cz))
(BILE DUCTS, physiology
eff. of mechanical stimulation of stomach on bile ducts (Cz))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

DEMIDOV, A., polkovnik; MEL'GINOV, N., polkovnik; VELENETS, I., gvardii podpolkovnik; VINNIKOV, V., gvardii podpolkovnik; IONOV, G., podpolkovnik

Tank attack accompanied by the motorized infantry team; replies to an article published in no.1, 1959. Voen.vest. 39 no.4:30-37 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(Infantry drill and tactics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELENTSEY, E.V.

90-3-9/26

AUTHOR: Baklagin, A.I. (Cand.Chem.Sci.), Velentsey, E.V. (Engineer) & Soboleva, N.F. (Engineer).

TITLE: The basis for standards for sampling residues of the gas shale and shale treating industries. (Obosnovaniye norm otbora prob ochagovykh ostatkov gazosланtsevoy i slantsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.3. pp. 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: So far there has been no theoretical justification for the frequency of sampling in the shale industry and the existing rules are entirely empirical. In the gas-shale and shale-treating industries many samples must be taken from the coke-ash residue of retorts and the ash of generators. The frequency of sampling may be based on the same rules as are used for solid fuels. Many investigators have shown that sampling of solid fuel is a typical random process of Gaussian distribution, and the same is true of sampling treated shale. On this basis a formula is given for the number of samples that must be taken to obtain a result of given accuracy. The method of determining the number of samples is then explained. The formula is only applicable if the sample material is uniform, and it is considered that coke-ash residue conforms to this requirement, indeed it is more uniform than coal and shale. The formulae given are only valid provided that the distribution for shale residue is indeed Gaussian. This point was checked and a graphical comparison is given

Card 1/2

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The basis for standards for sampling residues of the gas shale and shale treating industries.

between experimental results and the theoretical Gaussian curve. At first sight agreement appears to be unsatisfactory, but calculations are given which show that it is in fact satisfactory. In order to determine the frequency of sampling generator-ash the same methods may be used as in the case of coke-ash residues. The generator-ash contains slaked lime and cannot be dried or it would blow about. In the wet condition it will not pass fine sieves. Sampling experiments are described, a considerable number of samples were taken and the uniformity was determined. It is recommended that primary tests on generator-ash should be based on not less than 25 samples, and when the generator is not working normally this number should be doubled. There are 1 figures, 1 table and 5 literature references (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Institute for Shale Processing. (Vsesoyuznyy Institut Po Pererabotke Slantsev).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

BAKLAGIN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VELENTSEY, Ye.V., inzh.; SOLBOLEVA, N.P., inzh.

Basis for standards for sampling bottom residues in the shale-gas and oil-shale refining industries. Teploenergetika 5 no.3:33-36 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut po pererabotke slantsev.
(Oil shales) (Ash (Technology))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

ZHUKOVA,N.N.; VELENTSEY,Ye.V.

Rapid method for analyzing mineral CO_2 in shales. Trudy VNIIPS no.3:116-119 '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Baltic Sea region--Oil shales) (Hydrocarbons)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

[redacted], A. S.

"Effect of Azotobacter on the Growth of Oaks and Mycorhyza Formation." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 16, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELERSHTEYN, A. L.

A. L. Velershteyn, Avtomaticheskiye telefonnyye stantsii (ATS) [Automatic Telephone Exchanges (ATX)], Gosenergoizdat, a set of 12 colored charts.

The charts show; the design of the ShI-11 and DShI step-by-step finders used in institutional automatic telephone exchanges, regulations and lubrication of critical parts of the DShI finder, skeleton diagrams of the principle of construction of the ten-step ATX system for 100 numbers, and for 1,000 numbers, and a design breakdown of the institutional ATX.

The charts may serve as a training aid for the study of institutional ATXs at institutes and technical schools, and for improving the skill of communications personel in industry.

SO: U-6472, 12 Nov 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELGRSHTEYN, A.L.

[Automatic exchange; diagrams for special training] Avtomaticheskie telefonnye stantsii; uchebnye tablitsy. Moskva, Gos. energ.izd-vo, 1953. 12 illus. (MLRA 7:6)
(Telephone, Automatic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VFIEHSHTEYN, A. I.

Automatic telephone exchanges; diagrams for trainin Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1953.
12 tables (54-37850)

TK6211.V4

1. Telephone stations.
2. Telephone, Automatic.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELERSHTEYN, A.L.

Avtomaticheskiye Telefonnyye Stantsii (Automatic Telephone Exchanges) Uchebnyye Tablitsy. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1953.
I v. of 12 Diagrs. (Loose)

SO: N/5
744.764
.V4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELERSHTEYN, Al'bert L'vovich; BELOUS, B.P., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Installation of automatic telephones in industry and in offices] Montazh avtomaticheskikh telefonnykh stantsii na predpriiatiiakh i v uchrezhdeniiakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 150 p.
(Telephone, Automatic) (MLRA 8:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELERSHTEYN, A. P.

"Assembly of Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Concerns and Establishments," Gosenergizdat, Moscow, 1954. 151 pp.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

SAVINOV, G.V. [deceased]; VELERSHTEYN, R.A.

Use of electronic analog computers in some extremum problems. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1: Mat., mekh. 17 no.1:60-67 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Electronic analog computers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

SAVINOV, O.V., KRUSHINSKIY, L.V., FLESS, D.A., VELERSHTEYN, R.A.

"Experience in mathematical modelling of the relationship between the processes of excitation and inhibition."

Report submitted, but not presented at the 22nd International Congress of Physiological Sciences.
Leiden, the Netherlands 10-17 Sep 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

ACCESSION NR: AT4041982 S/2582/64/000/011/0011/0024

AUTHOR: Savinov, G. V. (Deceased) (Moscow); Krushinskiy, L. V. (Moscow); Fless, D. A. (Moscow); Yelershteyn, R. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: The study of relations between the processes of stimulation and inhibition in a nervous system by means of mathematical simulation

SOURCE: Problemy* kibernetiki, no. 11, 1964, 11-24

TOPIC TAGS: stimulation process, inhibition process, parabiotic phase, mathematical model, protective inhibition, nonlinear amplifier, nervous system

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the use of mathematical simulation to study the relationships between the processes of stimulation and inhibition in the nervous system. On the basis of work by N. Ye. Vvedenskiy, I. P. Pavlov, L. V. Krushinskiy, D. A. Fless, and others on the developing of parabiotic phases and the detailed analysis of parabiotic phases in rats, hypotheses are presented concerning the nature of the relationships between the stimulation and inhibition

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT4041982

processes. The authors consider that development of parabiotic phases in rats is the result of increased stimulation induced by the action of an acoustical stimulant which produces the process of protective inhibition. Curves are presented which characterize the variation of the stimulation and inhibition process, as well as the interaction of these processes. For the verification a mathematical model is constructed for verifying the relationships described. The block diagram of the model consists of two circuits: the first, in which the stimulant (input signal) causes the reaction (output signal), contains an amplifier with a nonlinear characteristic indicating the limiting part of the inhibition; the second is a feedback circuit in which the stimulation signal is amplified. The interaction of these circuits explains the relationships described above. Graphs are used to portray the performance of the amplifier with nonlinear characteristics for various phases. The circuits comprising the model are analogous to the circuits in a nervous system. [Abstracter's note: This article is a longer version of the article published by the same authors in: Biologicheskiye aspekty kibernetiki; sbornik rabot. Ed. by A. M. Kuzin and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 92-103.] Orig. art. has: 16 figures.

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

ACCESSION NR: AT4041982

ASSOCIATION: Nauchny°y sovet po kompleksnoy probleme Kibernetika Akademii nauk SSSR(Scientific Council on Complex Problems of Cybernetics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May62 ATD PRESS: 3075 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS,MA NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

33759

S/055/62/000/001/006/007
D299/D303

16.6800(1024,1250,1329) 16.6500

AUTHORS: Savinov, G. V. (deceased), and Velershteyn, R. A.

TITLE: Use of electronic analog computers in solving extremal problems

PERIODICAL: Moskva. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya I. Matematika, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1962, 60-67

TEXT: A method is proposed for reducing quadratic forms to the principal axes by means of analog computers. The quadratic form A(x,x) is reduced to principal axes by means of the linear orthogonal transformation

$$x_p = \sum_{q=1}^{n} l_{pq} y_q, \quad p = 1,\ldots,n \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/ 6

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Use of electronic ...

l_{pq} are the components of n orthonormalized unit vectors (the eigenvectors). The relation between the eigenvectors and the quadratic form A(x,x) is based on the principle of maximum (Weierstrass's Theorem). This principle is used in reducing quadratic forms to the principal axes by means of analog computers. For this purpose, the system of equations

$$\dot{x}_i = \delta \left\{ k \frac{\partial A(x,x)}{\partial x_i} - \delta 2x_i \right\}, \qquad i = 1,\ldots,n$$

where

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ if } \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 \leqslant 1 \\ 1, \text{ if } \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 > 1 \end{cases} \qquad (5)$$

Card 2/6

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Use of electronic ...

is simulated by the computer. By choosing arbitrary initial conditions for x_i, one obtains (after a transient process) the first stationary point with coordinates $l_{11}, l_{12}, \ldots, l_{1n}$. In order to obtain the following stationary point, it is necessary to adjoin to Eq.(5) the orthogonality condition and to search for the stationary point. This process is repeated until all the stationary points of the function $A(x,x)$ are found. As an example, reduction to principal axes is considered of a quadratic form of two variables. In this case, system (5) becomes

$$\dot{x}_1 = \gamma\left\{k\left[2a_{11}x_1 + a_{22}x_2\right] - 2\delta x_1\right\}$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = \gamma\left\{k\left[a_{12}x_1 + 2a_{22}x_2\right] - \delta 2x_2\right\} \qquad (6)$$

where

Card 3/6

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Use of electronic ...

$$\delta = 0, \text{ if } x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leqslant 1$$

$$\delta = 1, \text{ if } x_1^2 + x_2^2 > 1$$

Simulating system (6) for $a_{11} = 1.09$, $a_{12} = 0.9$, $a_{22} = 0.61$, one obtains the first stationary point with coordinates $l_{11} = +0.9$, $l_{12} = 0.50$ (with $\gamma = 1$, $k = 1$). From the orthogonality condition one obtains $x_2 = -\frac{l_{11}}{l_{12}} x_1$. Substituting in this equation the values for the first stationary point, and introducing x_2 in system (6), one obtains the equations

Card 4/6

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Use of electronic ...

$$\dot{x}_1 = 0,34x_1 - 2\delta x_1$$

$$\dot{x}_2 = -0,58x_1 - 2\delta x_2$$

Simulation of this system yields the second stationary point. A block-diagram of the computer is shown. The character of the transient processes is shown in shadowgraphs. Further, a quadratic form of 3 variables is considered. A verification by the orthogonality conditions showed that the results were obtained to within an accuracy of about 1%. In conclusion, analog computers can be used with success in solving certain extremal problems. There are 6 figures and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references (including 2 translations). The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: I. B. Pyne, Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engrs. Part I, 75, 1956.

Card 5/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

33759
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D299/D303

Use of electronic ...

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki (Department of Applied Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1961

Card 6/6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

BORISENOK, I.T.; GENEROZOV, M.N.; YEREMEYEV, N.V.; KARAMYSHKIN, V.V.; KUZOVKOV, N.T.; BORISENOK, I.T.; KULIKOVSKAYA, N.V.; SAVINOV, G.I., kand.fiz.-mat. nauk, dots. [deceased]; PIROGOV, I.Z.; Prinimali uchastiye: BALAYEVA, I.A.; BALAKIN, B.M.; BELYAYEVA, G.M.; BELYAKOV, V.I.; VELERSHTEYN, R.A.; ZHARKOV, G.M.; KOROLEVA, V.Ye.; LITVIN-SEDOY, M.Z.; POPOV, A.I.; PRIVALOV, V.A.; STUKALOVA, L.M.; CHISTYAKOV, A.I.; SAVVIN, A.B., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory work in theoretical and applied mechanics] Laboratornyi praktikum po obshchei i prikladnoi mekhanike. Moskva, Izd-vo mosk. univ. 1963. 233 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra prikladnoy mekhaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Balayeva, Balakin, Belyayeva, Belyakov, Velershteyn, Zharkov, Koroleva, Litvin-Sedoy, Popov, Privalov, Stukalova, Chistyakov).
(Mechanics—Laboratory manuals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELES, Pavol, zast. doc. inz.; MICHĽ, Jan, inz.

Dynamic tests of metals in the impact compression stress within the striking velocity to 300m/s. Sbor VST Kosice no. 2: 41-56 '63.

1. Chair of metal Science, Metal Heat Treatment and Forming, Higher School of Technology, Kosice.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

S/031/61/000/001/001/003
A161/A129

AUTHORS: Miroshnichenko, L.A., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Science; Veleshina, T.A.

TITLE: Selenium and tellurium in polymetal deposits of Central Kazakhstan

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, no. 1, 1961, 15-21

TEXT: The work presents preliminary information on the results of wide-scale explorations started in 1955-1957. The explorations' purpose was mainly to determine the minerals collecting selenium and tellurium and the regularities of their distribution in different genetic types and formations. The data for this preliminary information was gathered from the authors' own collections and from the Geological Museum of the AS KazSSR, as well as from single samples from the galenites of the Dzhezkazgan (collected by T.A. Satpayeva) and Gul'shad deposits (K.S. Gazizova). The presence of selenium and tellurium in Kazakhstan has practically not been studied before, though data on other rare earth elements (indium, gallium, etc.) exist in some works. The authors gathered data from 27 deposits in

Card 1/4

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Selenium and tellurium ...

all, belonging to the following ore formations: lead-zinc skarn formation with copper and bismuth; lead-zinc skarn; lead-zinc quartz veins; barite with predominant lead content; metasomatic with predominant lead content, and lead zinc. Galenite from other formations was also studied for comparison, viz., from copper, tungsten, molybdenum and gold deposits. A photocolorimetric determination method (developed by staffers of IGN AS KazSSR T.A. Velashina and I.I. Gekht) was used for selenium as it cannot be revealed by the common spectral analysis. [Abstractor's note: No data concerning the method are given]. The investigated minerals were mainly four very common sulfide types: galenite, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Some behavior peculiarities of selenium and tellurium were noted which are possibly indirect indications of the laws of their formation, but the observations do not confirm the view of the majority of Kazakhstan explorers supposing isomorphism of tellurium and selenium with sulfur. They were spread unevenly in the studied sulfides. Individual microscopic inclusions may be supposed, but their determination is not possible at the time being. Natural tellurium compounds are known in single deposits (Kyzylespe), viz., tetradymite in sulfide ores, and montanite (earth crusts on tetradymite). The authors investigated galenites spectroscopically and noted that high

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Selenium and tellurium ...

concentrations of silver and bismuth were always accompanied with increased concentrations of selenium and tellurium. This may be a confirmation of N.D. Sindeyeva's view (who is specialist of the mineralogy and geochemistry of selenium and tellurium) who points out in her works that the two elements tend to form independent minerals in microscopic volumes (about 40 are known). The highest concentration found in the exploration was 0.05 - 0.08% in sulfides (by microchemical determination). Conclusions: 1) the major accumulations of Se and Te are in skarn deposits of lead-zinc ore with copper and bismuth. Polymetallic deposits with higher Se and Te content belong to the early and late Variscean epoch; no higher concentrations are present in Caledonian deposits; 2) all deposits with higher Se and Te content are situated at definite ore centers: Akchagyl, karagayla, Batystaus and Berkara; 3) the major collector of Se and Te or their compounds with bismuth and silver is galenite of skarn deposits with lead-zinc, copper and bismuth mineralization. Se and Te are rare in sphalerites, pyrites and chalcopyrites; in pyrrhotines and arsenopyrites they are absent; in separate minerals of the oxidization zone increased Se and Te contents are mainly present in deposits where the primary sulfides are enriched with Se and Te; 4) Te predominates over Se in the majority of galenite samples,

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in the mean proportion of 1:2; no abrupt variations in Se and Te content with depth was observed; they are present in galenite of a certain deposit type throughout, in variations that do not depend on the depth of sampling; 5) the authors are inclined to explain the higher Se and Te concentration in sulfides (particularly in galenites) by the presence of microscopic inclusions of natural compounds of Se and Te with bismuth (predominantly for tellurium) and silver (for selenium) and only insignificant influence of their isomorphism with sulfur.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

AUTHORS: Velershteyn, R. A., Fel'dbaum, A. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Development of an Approximately Optimum System by Means of an Electronic Simulator (Razrabotka pri pomoshchi elektronnoy modeli skhemy sistemy, blizkoy k optimal'noy)

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol 19, Nr 9, pp 824-835 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem to be solved by the automation control system of a continuously operating cold-rolling mill is to guarantee the constant thickness of the rolled stock at the end of the rolling mill. The main cause for the fluctuations in thickness at the withdrawal end is the different thickness of the rolled stock arriving at the rolling mill. Here means and ways for an optimum increase of the rapid action of a system with electric drive on the grounds of an increase in the efficiency of the drive and on the grounds of an approach of the system to an optimum system with respect to rapid action was investigated. Here such a possibility based on a few simple considerations is described which can be carried out by means of an electronic simulator. The method here suggested makes use of the theory of optimum systems of lower order for building up systems of higher order. The in-

Card 1/3

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SOV [illegible]

Development of an Approximately Optimum System by Means of an [illegible] Simulator

vestigation of the model showed that by means of this method systems approximately equal to optimum systems can be built up. In the most complicated case the method must be completed by some physical ideas. The method is illustrated by an example. It consists in dividing the given part of the system into elements; for each element a simple optimum control part is built up. The input sensitivity of the element is adjusted so that the difference between its actual and optimum value tend towards zero. - The scheme and the selection of optimum values for the scheme parameters was tested at the electronic simulator. The experiments gave evidence of the following facts: In the construction of a non-linear control system with regard to the dry friction and all orders of the invariable part, but without regard to the clearance and the lag, it became evident that as compared with a linear control system the adjustment time is lowered by a factor of 2,6 and the frequency band transmitted by the system becomes larger by a factor of 2.
When considering the clearance and the lag an additional [illegible] shunting the clearance must be introduced. Here [illegible] a good reaction process (adjustment) is obtained. This [illegible] by a

Card 2/4

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Development of an Approximately Optimum System by Means of an Electronic Simulator

factor of 2,4 than in the linear adjustment. But it is worse than the adjustment process obtained in non-linear control in a system without clearance and lag. The non-linear control part here is rather simple. A respective device can also be constructed into a real automatic system for control of the pressing device. There are 14 figures and 9 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1957

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELES, P.; HIDVEGHY, J.

Problems of measuring the conventional yield point of metals. Sbor VST Kosice no.1:45-54 '63.

1. Department of Metals, Thermal Treatment, and Shaping of Metals, Higher School of Technology, Kosice. Submitted April 25, 1962.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

CEPEL, J., doc., inz.; RITOK, Z., inz.; VELES, J., inz.

New methods of making cylindrical worms and leading screws with involute convex or concave profiles. Strojirenstvi 13 no.8:599-602 Ag '63.

1. Vysoka skola technicka, Kosice (for Cepel, Ritok) 2. Vihorlat, Snina (for Veles).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

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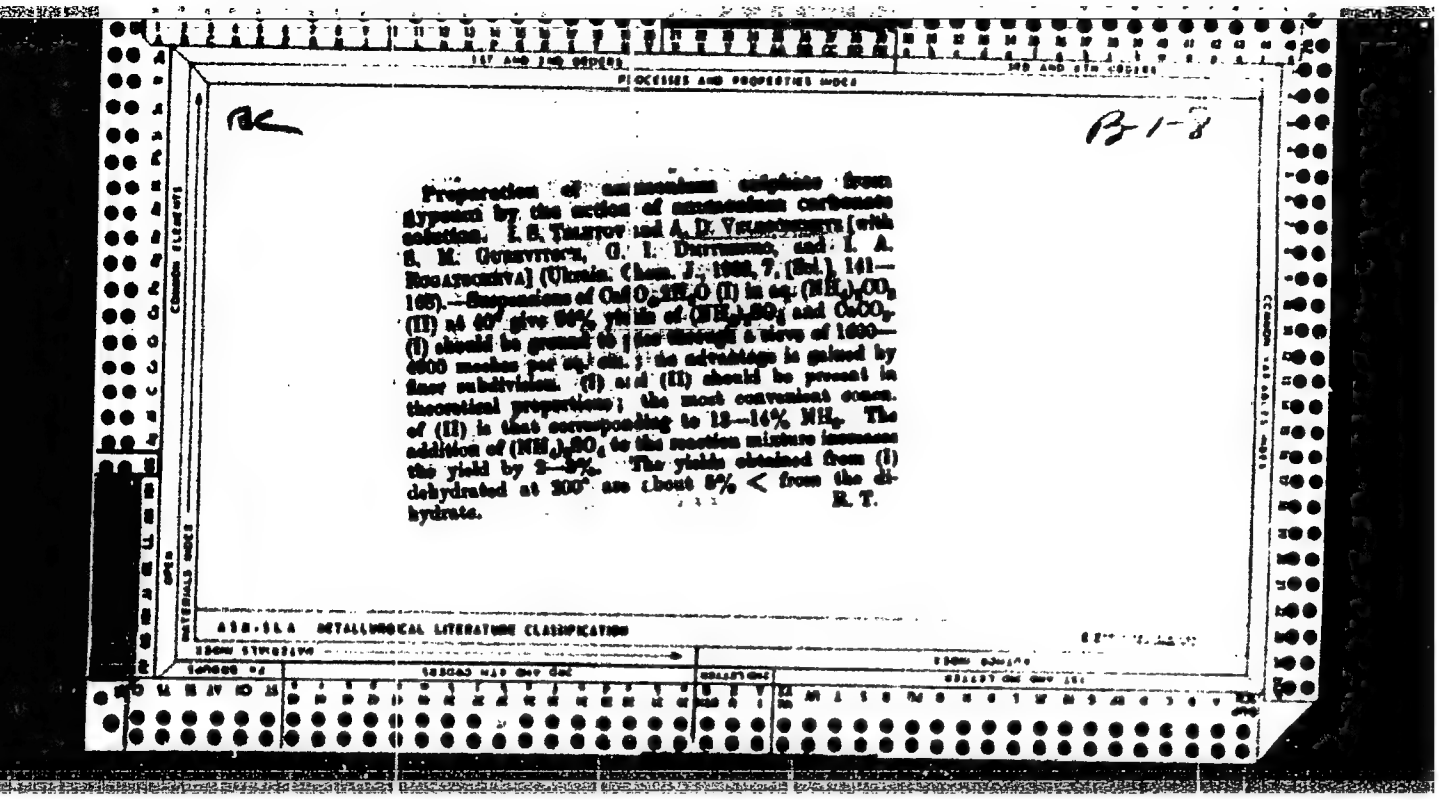
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC



B-1-8

Preparation of ammonium sulphate from gypsum by the action of ammonium carbonate solution. I. S. Tsletov and A. D. Velesovskaya [with S. M. Gurevitsch, G. I. Dmitrenko, and I. A. Rogatscheva] (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1932, 7, [Sci.], 141—165).—Suspensions of $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ (I) in aq. $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ (II) at 40° give 96% yields of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ and $CaCO_3$. (I) should be ground to pass through a sieve of 1600—4900 meshes per sq. cm.; no advantage is gained by finer subdivision. (I) and (II) should be present in theoretical proportions; the most convenient concn. of (II) is that corresponding to 13—14% NH_3. The addition of $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ to the reaction mixture increases the yield by 2—3%. The yields obtained from (I) dehydrated at 200° are about 5% < from the dihydrate.

R. T.

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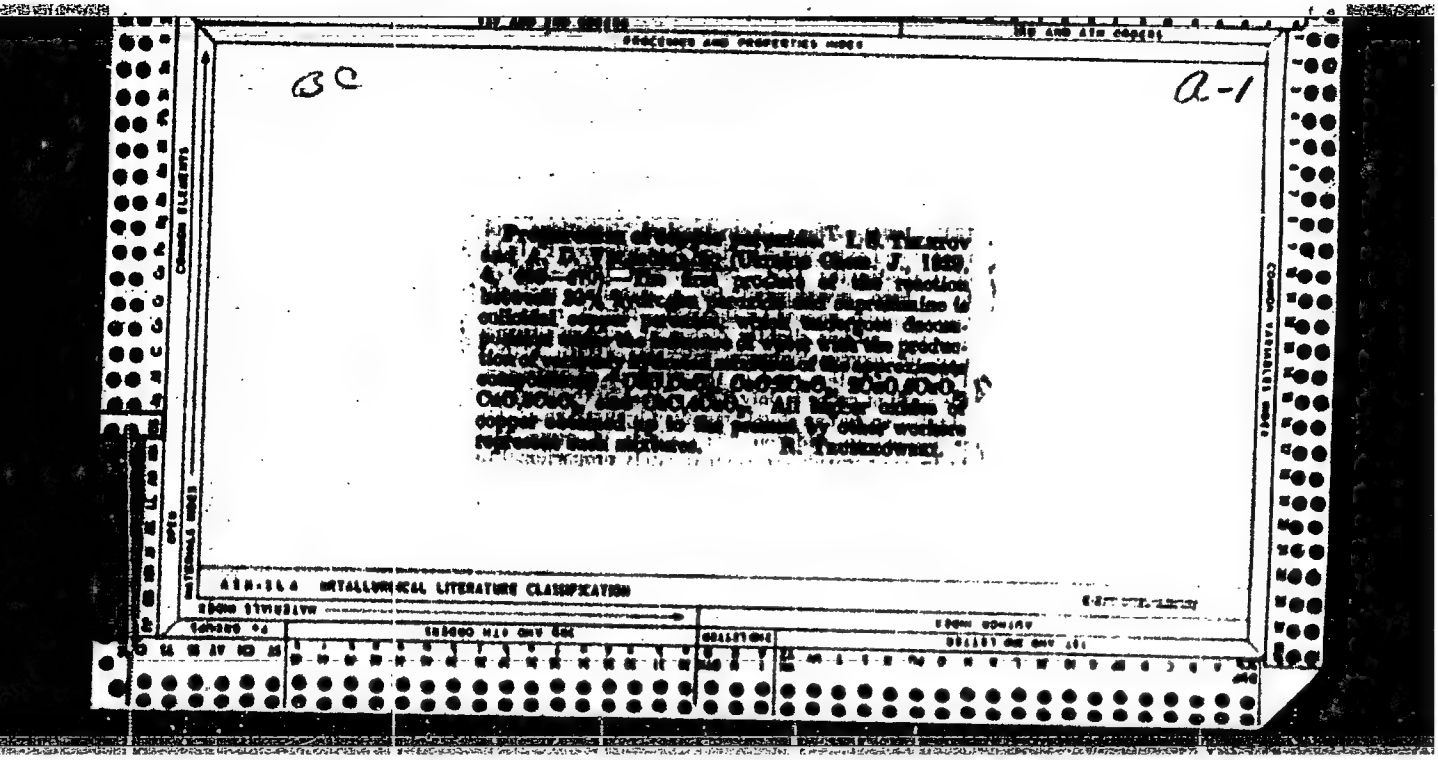

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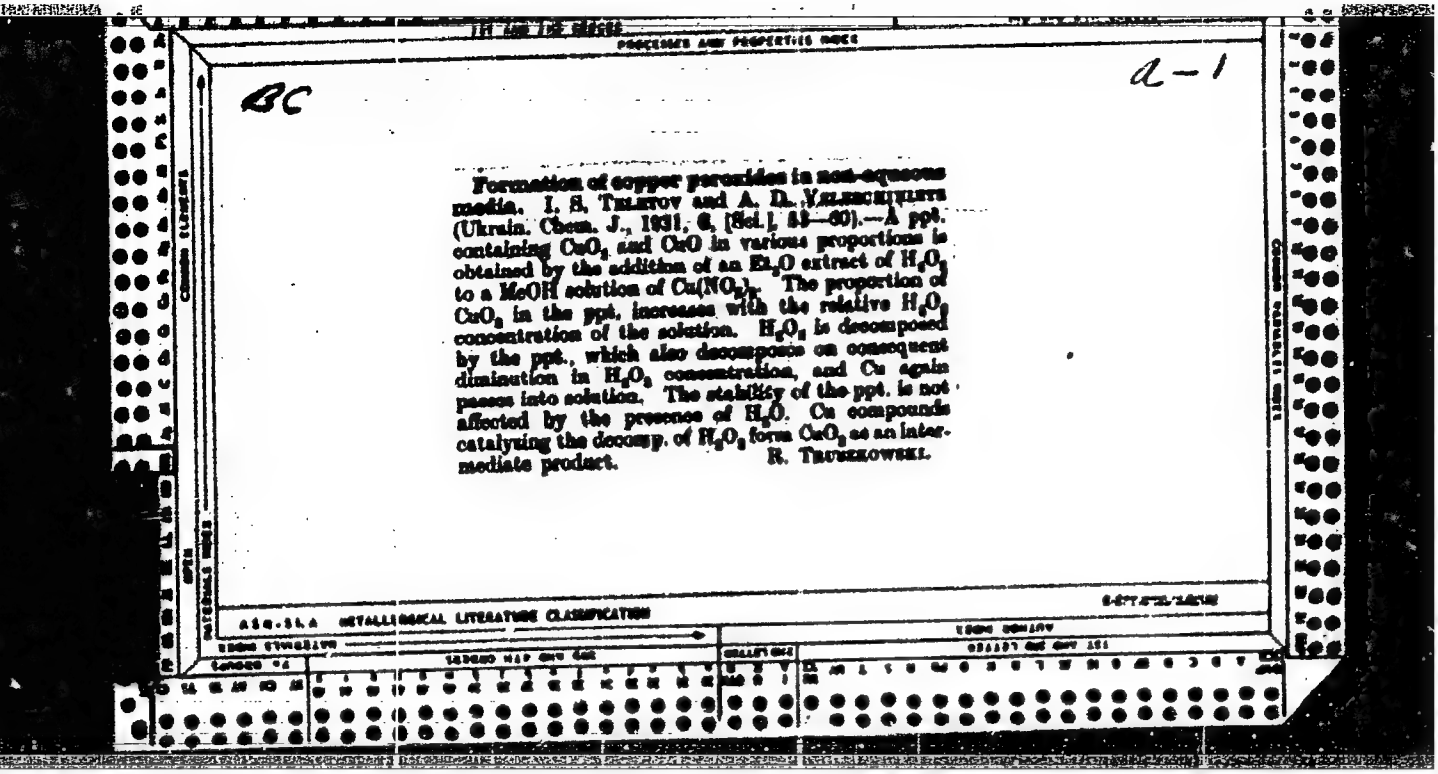

BC

a-1

Formation of copper peroxides in non-aqueous media. I. S. Tolstov and A. D. Yablochkina (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1931, 6, [Sci.], 83—90).—A ppt. containing CuO_2 and Cu_2O in various proportions is obtained by the addition of an Et_2O extract of H_2O_2 to a MeOH solution of $Cu(NO_3)_2$. The proportion of CuO_2 in the ppt. increases with the relative H_2O_2 concentration of the solution. H_2O_2 is decomposed by the ppt., which also decomposes on consequent diminution in H_2O_2 concentration, and Cu again passes into solution. The stability of the ppt. is not affected by the presence of H_2O. Cu compounds catalysing the decomp. of H_2O_2 form CuO_2 as an intermediate product.

R. Truszkowski.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

DOBRE, Nelu (Buzau); CHITEI, Gh.A. (Deva); CAPITAN, Gh. I., prof. (Anina); GRIGORESCU, D. Nicolae (Hirsova); NISTOR, Gh.V. (Buzau); MIHALASCU, D., prof. (Pitesti); VELESCU, I. (Pitesti); DUMITRIU, C. (Focsani); SIMON, Petre (Tirgu Mures); BAERA, B., prof. (Paunesti); COJOCARU, Ion (Craiova)

Exercises and problems proposed for grades 5-8. Gaz mat B 16 no.1: 39-42 Ja '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VASIL'YEV, K.N.; VELESHIN, A.S.; KOSENKOV, A.R.

Ionospheric effect of the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961 according to observations made in Moscow. Geomag.i aer. 1 no.2:277-278 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.
(Eclipses, Solar—1961) (Ionosphere)

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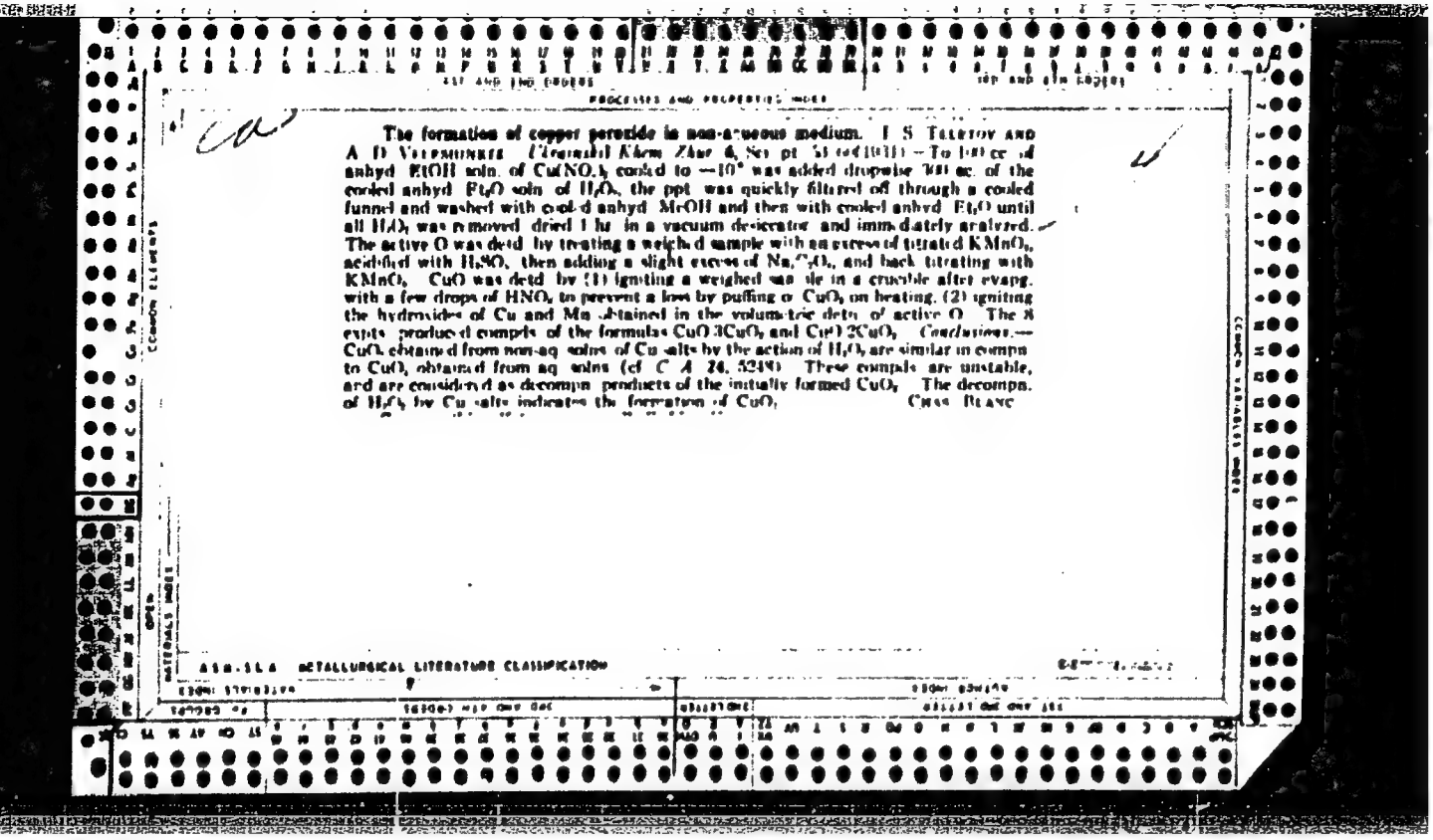
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca



The formation of copper peroxide in non-aqueous medium. I. S. Teletov and A. D. Velesmunkis. *Ukrainskii Khem. Zhur.* 6, Sci. pt. 53 (1931).—To 100 cc. of anhyd. EtOH soln. of $Cu(NO_3)_2$ cooled to −10° was added dropwise 300 cc. of the cooled anhyd. Et_2O soln. of H_2O_2, the ppt. was quickly filtered off through a cooled funnel and washed with cooled anhyd. MeOH and then with cooled anhyd. Et_2O until all H_2O_2 was removed, dried 1 hr. in a vacuum desiccator and immediately analyzed. The active O was detd. by treating a weighed sample with an excess of titrated $KMnO_4$, acidified with H_2SO_4, then adding a slight excess of $Na_2C_2O_4$, and back titrating with $KMnO_4$. CuO was detd. by (1) igniting a weighed sample in a crucible after evapg. with a few drops of HNO_3 to prevent a loss by puffing of CuO_2 on heating, (2) igniting the hydroxides of Cu and Mn obtained in the volumetric detn. of active O. The 8 expts. produced compds. of the formulas $CuO \cdot 3CuO_2$ and $CuO \cdot 2CuO_2$. *Conclusions.*—CuO_2 obtained from non-aq. solns. of Cu salts by the action of H_2O_2 are similar in compn. to CuO_2 obtained from aq. solns. (cf. *C. A.* 24, 5248). These compds. are unstable, and are considered as decompn. products of the initially formed CuO_2. The decompn. of H_2O_2 by Cu salts indicates the formation of CuO_2. Chas. Blanc

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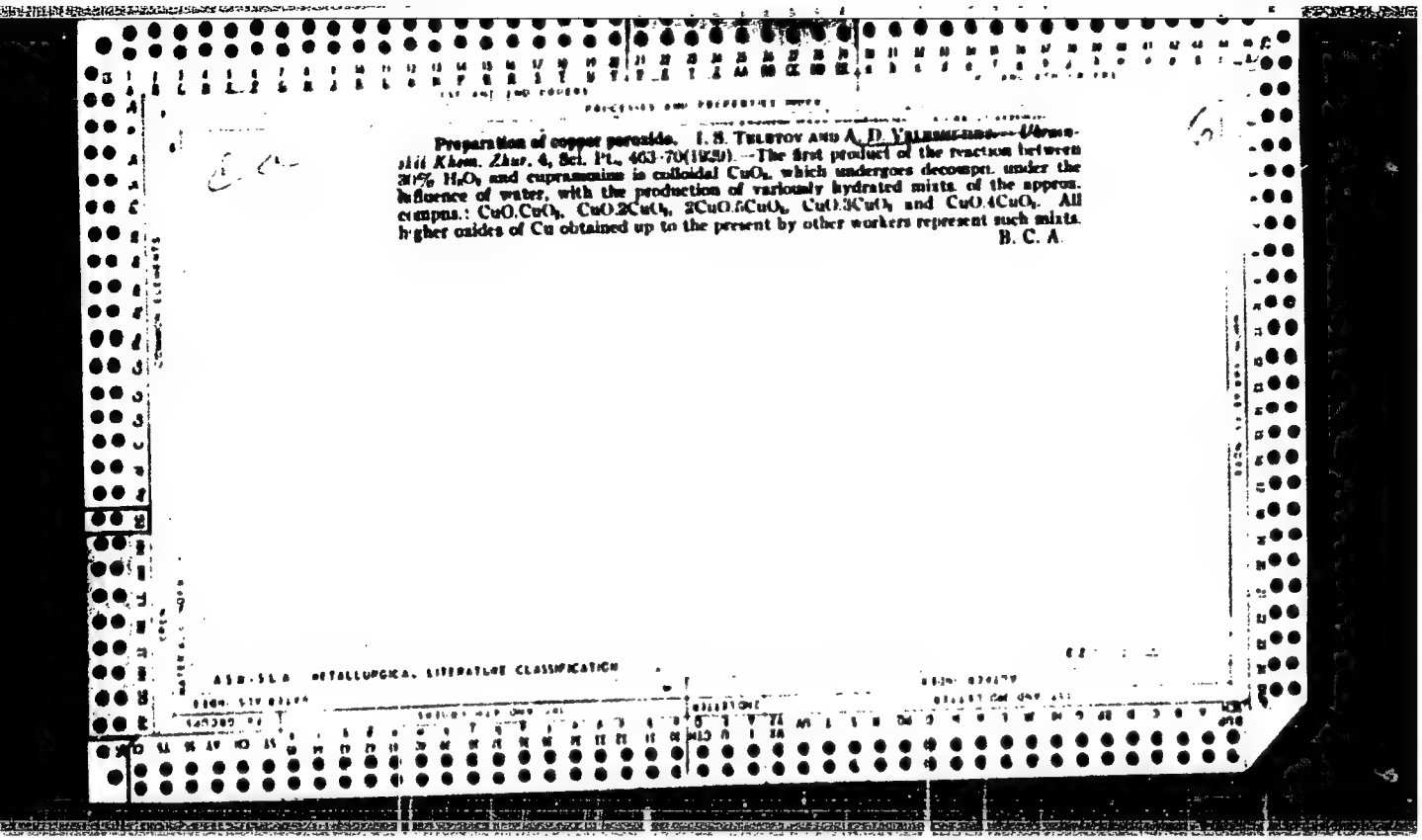
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX



Preparation of copper peroxide. I. S. TELETOV AND A. D. VALESHCHEV.—*Ukrainskii Khem. Zhur.* 4, Sci. Pt., 463-70(1929).—The first product of the reaction between 30% H_2O_2 and cuprammine is colloidal CuO_2, which undergoes decompn. under the influence of water, with the production of variously hydrated mixts. of the approx. compns.: $CuO.CuO_2$, $CuO.2CuO_2$, $2CuO.5CuO_2$, $CuO.3CuO_2$ and $CuO.4CuO_2$. All higher oxides of Cu obtained up to the present by other workers represent such mixts.

B. C. A.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETA, JAROSLAV

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 2. - Production and Separation of Gases. H-14

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33392.

Author : Jaroslav Veleta.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Production of Rare Gases.

Orig Pub: Chem. průmysl, 1956, 6, No 11, 460-462.

Abstract: Information about the use and production technology of rare gases is presented. The production of these gases in Czechoslovakia is discussed.

Card : 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETA, J.

"Separating solid particles from liquids in hydrocyclones." Voda, Praha, Vol. 33, No. 11, Nov. 1953, p. 300.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

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VELETA, Jaroslav

Further development of activities of the branch organization of the Czechoslovak Technical Society in Stalin Wroks. Nova technika no.10:476 0 '60.

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VELINIC, S.; PRICA, M.

Designs of pipelines. p. 165. (GRADJEVINAR, Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1 Jan. 1955, Uncl.

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VELETIC, S.

10. Pipeline designing. N. Price and S. Veletic. *Nafta (Yugoslavia)*, 1954, 5 (6), 165-74.—Article deals with the drying of natural gas and refers to the theoretical fundamentals of chemistry and technology necessary for calculation purposes. Various processes using liq and solid drying media are described, with special reference to the glycol and aluminum process. An automatically controlled aluminum plant is described in detail. (Authors' abstract.)

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VELETIC. S.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

Heat exchangers in the petroleum industry.
p. 186. NAFTA. Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1952.

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Congress. Vol. 2, no. 3, March 1953. UNCLASSIFIED

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VELETSKAYA, N. N.

"Printsipy dramaturgii russkogo narodnogo teatra."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, A.N.

GALANIN, D.D., professor (g.Moskva); VELETSKIY, A.N. (g.Nikolayev).

Review of prof. N.N.Malov's article. Fiz. v shkole 15 no.1:43-46 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Physics--Study and teaching) (Malov, N.N.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, G.A.

NAUMOV, V.I.; SIDOROV, N.G.; SAKHAROV, V.K. [deceased]; VELETSKIY, G.A., inzhener, retsenzent; KARATEYEV, V.N., inzhener, retsenzent; NAZAROV, D.M., inzhener, retsenzent; TSVETNIKOV, V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOCHUROV, N.I., inzhener, redaktor; FETISOV, F.I., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Operation, technical maintenance and repair of automobiles; reference materials] Ekspluatatsiia, tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont avtomobilei; spravochnye materialy. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 495 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:4)
(Automobiles)

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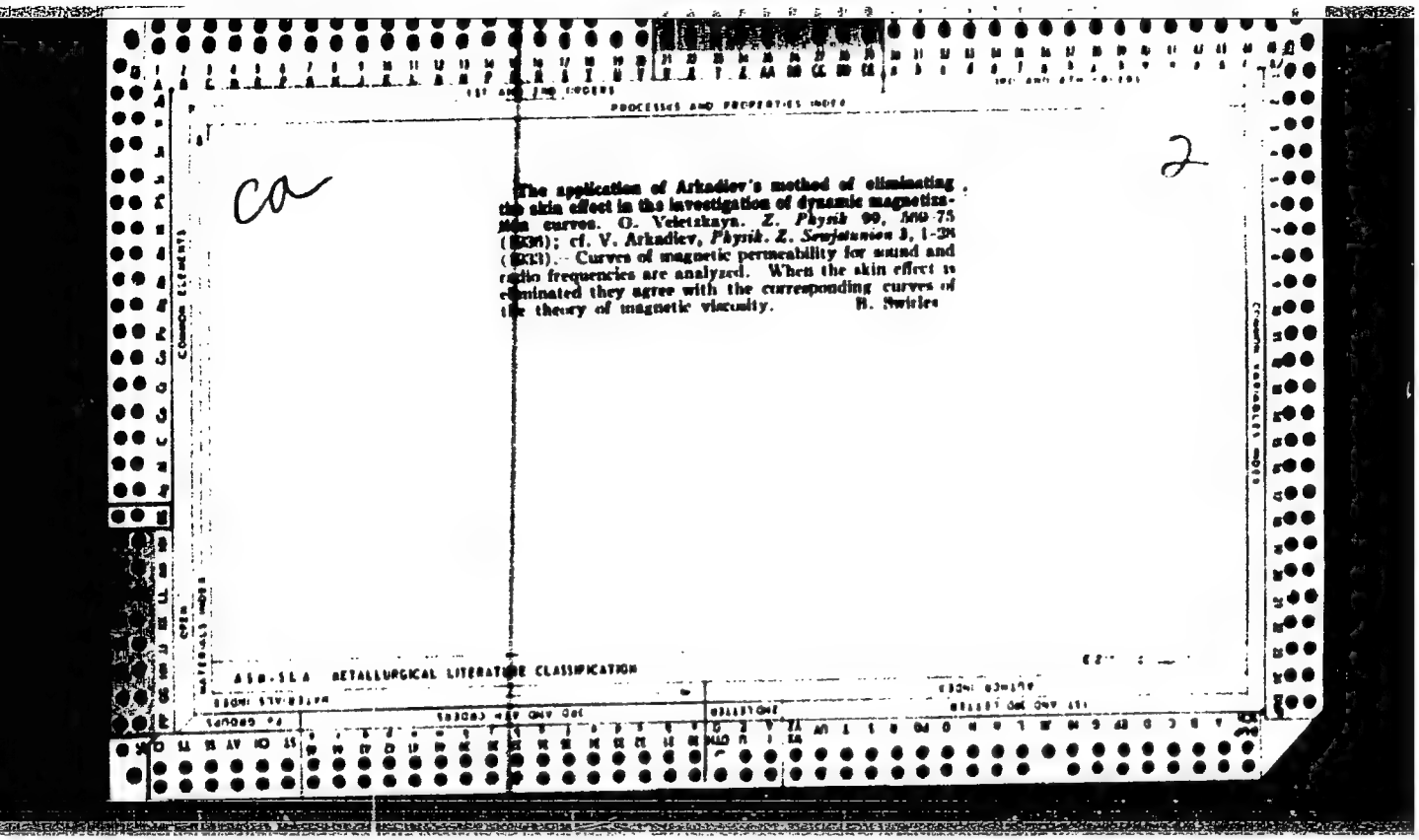

ca

2

The application of Arkadiev's method of eliminating the skin effect in the investigation of dynamic magnetization curves. O. Veletzkaya. *Z. Physik* 99, 709-75 (1936); cf. V. Arkadiev, *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 3, 1-28 (1933).—Curves of magnetic permeability for sound and radio frequencies are analyzed. When the skin effect is eliminated they agree with the corresponding curves of the theory of magnetic viscosity. H. Swirles

A58-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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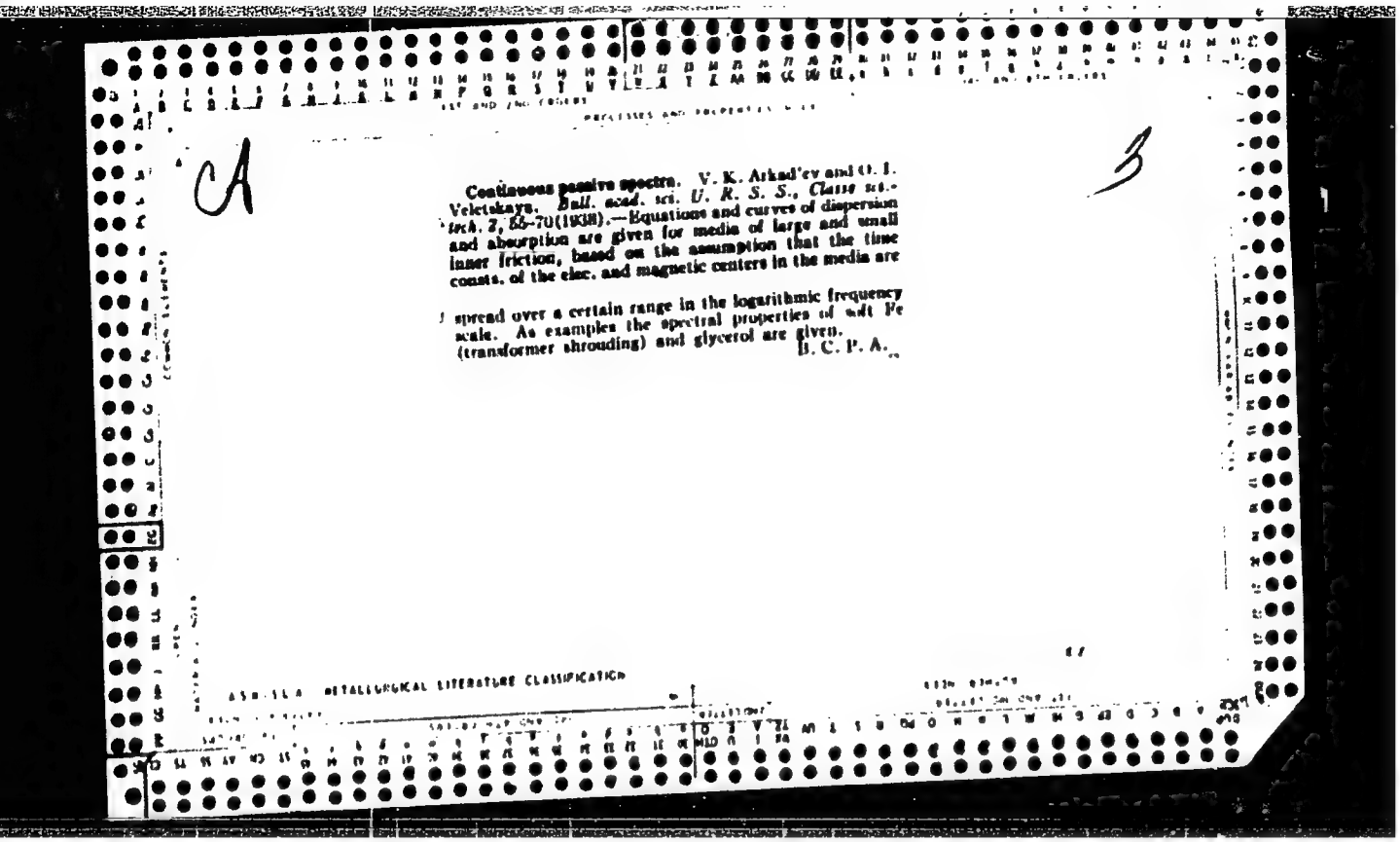

CA

3

Continuous passive spectra. V. K. Arkad'ev and O. I. Veletskaya. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Classe sci. tech.* 2, 55–70 (1938).—Equations and curves of dispersion and absorption are given for media of large and small inner friction, based on the assumption that the time consts. of the elec. and magnetic centers in the media are spread over a certain range in the logarithmic frequency scale. As examples the spectral properties of salt Fe (transformer shrouding) and glycerol are given.
B. C. P. A.

ASM-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VILETSKIY, L., inzh.

Mechanized application of pesticides in soil. Inform.biul. VDNKH no.4:29-31 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, I.M. [Velets'kyi, I.M.], inzh.

Attachement to the RZh-1,7 manure spreader. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 2:12-13 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Fertilizer spreaders—Attachments)

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L 5279-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5022024 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/014/0097/0097

AUTHOR: Veletskiy, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Pneumatic nozzle for agricultural sprayers. Class 45, No. 173061 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 97

TOPIC TAGS: spray nozzle, agricultural machinery

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a nozzle for agricultural sprayers. The nozzle contains a cylindrical casing with a flat bottom and a lateral port. To produce better atomizing of working liquid, the nozzle is provided with a feeder tube in the casing. (see Fig. 1).

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022024

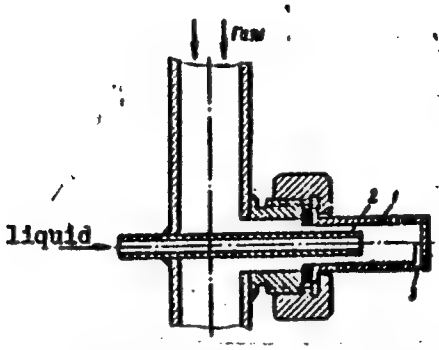

Fig. 1. 1- nozzle casing with a flat bottom; 2- feeder tube; 3- lateral port

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 19Mar64/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, I.N.

Economic methods for the use of herbicides. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.10:27-29 O '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Starshiy inzh. Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, I.N.

Attachment to orchard cultivators for chemical weed control.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.10:19 O '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Weed control)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, I.N., inzh.

RZh-1,7 sprayer for field crops. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no. 8:23-23 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELETSKIY, I.N., inzh.; VOYEVODIN, A.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; BESHANOV, A.V., aspirant

New method of using herbicides. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.4:19-20 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Herbicides)

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VELEV, Al., inzh.; STEFANOV, Ian

For the improvement of the designs in machine construction.
Mashinostroene 10 no.10:40-41 O '61.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

PETKOV, Chavdar; VELEV, B.

Economic justification of mechanization in vegetable gardening. Izv mekh selsko stop BAN 1:75-87 '61.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Izvestiia na Tsentralniia nauchnoizsledovatelski institut po mekhanizatsiia i elektrifikatsiia na selskoto stopanstvo" (for Petkov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELEV, D.

"Irrigation and Its Economic Significance." p.24 (Priroda, Vol.2, No.4, July/Aug. 1953, Sofiya.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3 No.3, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

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VaLaf, D.

Deformation in the wall of a dam in Bulgaria. p. 207.

Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1955
VODOHOSPODARSKY CASOPIS
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

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VELEV, D.

Water resources of the Bulgarian People's Republic and their utilization. p. 30. VODNI HOSPODARSTVI. (Ustredni sprava vodniho hospodarstvi) Praha. No. 2, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELEV, D.

"Some hidden possibilities for extending the irrigated fields in the country."

KHIDROTEKHNIKA I MELIORATSII., Sofiia, Bulgaria., Vol. 4, No. 1, 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

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VELEV, Dimo

Scientific Session on the Problems in Irrigation and Drainage in the German Democratic Republic. Spisanie BAN 5 no.4:107-108 '60.

1. Chl.-kor.

(EEAI 10:5)

(Germany, Eastern--Irrigation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859310011-2

VELEV, D.i. DIANKOV, Zdr.

The water balance in the irrigated areas and the study of it with a new type of lysimeter. Khidro i meteorolcg no.1:7-20 '61.
(EEAI 10:7)

(Bulgaria—Irrigation) (Lysimeter)

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